

TED

TEARFUL. *adj.* [*tear* and *full*.] Weeping; full of tears.

Is't meet that he
Should leave the helm, and, like a fearful lad,
With *tearful* eyes add water to the sea? *Shakespeare.*
This clears the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
And dries the *tearful* sluices of despair:
Charm'd with that virtuous draught th' exalted mind
All sense of woe delivers to the wind. *Pope's Odyssey.*
On Celadon her eye
Fell *tearful*, wetting her disorder'd cheek. *Thomson.*

To TEASE. *v. a.* [*trajan*, Saxon.]
1. To comb or unravel wool or flax.
2. To scratch cloth in order to level the nap.
3. To torment with importunity; to vex with assiduous importun-
tence.

Not by the force of carnal reason,
But indefatigable *teasing*. *Butler.*
My friends always *tease* me about him, because he has no
estate. *Spectator*, N^o. 475.

After having been present in public debates, he was *teased*
by his mother to inform her of what had passed. *Addison.*
We system-makers can sustain
The thes, which you grant was plain;
And with remarks and comments *tease* ye,
In case the thing before was easy. *Prior.*

TEASEL. *n. f.* [*træpl*, Saxon; *displacus*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower of the *teasel* hath no proper calyx, but leaves
representing the perianthium encompassing the bottom of the
head: the little flowers which are produced singly from be-
tween the scales, are collected into an head somewhat like a
bee-hive; these are succeeded by longish four-cornered seeds:
of the species are three: one is called *carduus fullonum*, and is
of singular use in raising the knap upon woollen cloth. *Miller.*

TEASER. *n. f.* [*træse*, Lat.] Any thing that torments by in-
cessant importunity.

A fly buzzing at his ear, makes him deaf to the best ad-
vice. If you would have him come to himself, you must
take off his little *teaser*, which holds his reason at bay. *Collier.*

TEAT. *n. f.* [*teth*, Welsh; *træ*, Saxon; *tette*, Dutch; *teton*,
French.] The dug of a beast; anciently the pap of a woman.

Even at thy *teat* thou hadst thy tyranny. *Shakespeare.*
Shows cause a fruitful year, watering the earth better than
rain; for the earth sucks it as out of the *teat*. *Bacon.*

When we perceive that bats have *teats*, we infer, that they
suckle their younglings with milk. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

It more pleas'd my sense
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the *teats*
Of ewe or goat dropping with milk at even. *Milton.*
Infants sleep, and are seldom awake but when hunger calls
for the *teat*. *Locke.*

The goat, how bright amidst her fellow stars,
Kind Amalthea, reach'd her *teat* distant *Prior.*
With milk, thy early food.

TECHILY. *adv.* [*techy*.] Peevishly; fretfully; frowardly.

TECHINESS. *n. f.* [*techy*.] Peevishness; fretfulness.

TECHNICAL. *adj.* [*τεχνικός*; *technique*, Fr.] Belonging to
arts; not in common or popular use.

In *technical* words, or terms of art, they refrain not from
calling the same substance sometimes the sulphur, and some-
times the mercury of a body. *Locke.*

TECHY. *adj.* Peevish; fretful; irritable; easily made an-
gry; froward.

I cannot come to Cressid but by Pandar,
And he is as *techy* to be woo'd to wooe,
As the is stubborn-chafte against all sute. *Shakespeare.*

When it did taste the wormwood on the nipple, and felt
it bitter, pretty fool, to see it *techy*, and fall out with the
dug. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

TECTONICK. *adj.* [*τεκτονικός*.] Pertaining to building. *Bailey.*

To TED. *v. a.* [*træban*, Saxon, to prepare.] To lay grafs
newly mown in rows.

The smell of grain, or *tedded* grafs or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound. *Milton.*
Hay-makers following the mowers, and casting it abroad,
they call *tedding*. *Mortimer's Husband.*

Prudent his fall'n heaps
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths
Of *tedded* grafs, and the sun's mellowing beams,
Rivall'd with artful heats. *Philips.*

TEDDER or TETHER. *n. f.* [*tudder*, Dut. *tinde*, a rope, Islandick.]
1. A rope with which a horse is tied in the field that he may
not pasture too wide. *Teigher, Eric.*

2. Any thing by which one is restrained.
We lived joyfully, going abroad within our *tedder*. *Bacon.*
We shall have them against the wall; we know the length
of their *tedder*, they cannot run far from us. *Child.*

TE DEUM. *n. f.* An hymn of the church, so called from
the two first words of the Latin.

The choir,
With all the choicest musick of the kingdom,
Together sung *te deum*. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*
Te deum was sung at Saint Paul's after the victory. *Bacon.*

TEE

TE'DIOUS. *adj.* [*tedious*, Fr. *tedium*, Latin.]

1. Wearisome by continuance; troublesome; irksome.
That I be not further *tedious* unto thee, hear us of thy
clemency a few words.

The one intente, the other still remits,
Cannot well sit with either, but soon prove
Tedious alike. *Milton.*

Pity only on fresh objects stays,
But with the *tedious* fight of woes decays. *Dryden.*

2. Wearisome by prolixity.
They unto whom we shall seem *tedious* are in nowise in-
jured by us, because it is in their own hands to spare that
labour which they are not willing to endure. *Hooker, b. i.*

3. Slow.
Chief mastery to dissect
With long and *tedious* havock fabled knights. *Milton.*

TE'DIOUSLY. *adv.* [*from tedious*.] In such a manner as to
weary.

TE'DIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*from tedious*.]
1. Wearisomeness by continuance.

2. Wearisomeness by prolixity.
In vain we labour to persuade them, that any thing can
take away the *tediousness* of prayer, except it be brought to
the same measure and form which themselves assign. *Hooker.*

3. Prolixity; length.
Since brevity's the foul of wit,
And *tediousness* the limbs and outward flourishes,
I will be brief. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. Uneasiness; tirefulness; quality of wearing.
In those very actions whereby we are especially perfected
in this life we are not able to persist; forced we are with very
weariness, and that often, to interrupt them; which *tedious-
ness* cannot fall into those operations that are in the state of
bliss when our union with God is compleat. *Hooker, b. i.*

More than kisses, letters mingle souls,
For thus friends absent speak: this ease controuls
The *tediousness* of my life. *Dowse.*

She diffuses them all within a while;
And in the sweetest finds a *tediousness*. *Davies.*

To TEEM. *v. n.* [*træam*, Saxon, offspring.]
1. To bring young.

If she must *teem*,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart distatur'd torment to her. *Shakespeare.*

2. To be pregnant; to engender young.
Have we more fons? or are we like to have?
Is not my *teeming* date drunk up with time,
And wilt thou pluck my fair son from mine age? *Shakespeare.*

When the rising Spring adorns the mead,
Teeming buds and cheerful greens appear. *Dryden.*

There are fundamental truths the basis upon which a great
many others rest: these are *teeming* truths, rich in store, with
which they furnish the mind, and, like the lights of heaven,
give light and evidence to other things. *Locke.*

3. To be full; to be charged as a breeding animal.
We live in a nation where there is scarce a single head that
does not *teem* with politics. *Addison.*

To TEEM. *v. a.*
1. To bring forth; to produce.

What's the newest grief?
Each minute *teems* a new one. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

Common mother, thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems and feeds all. *Shakespeare, Timon of Athens.*

The earth obey'd; and straight
Op'ning her fertile womb, *teem'd* at a birth
Innumerable living creatures. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The deluge wrought such a change, that the earth did not
then *teem* forth its increase, as formerly, of its own accord,
but required culture. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

2. To pour. A low word, imagined by *Skinner* to come from
temmen, Danish, to draw out; to pour. The Scots retain it:
as, *teem* that water out; hence *Swift* took this word.

Teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and
fill the gla's with small beer. *Swift's Directions to the Butler.*

TE'EMFUL. *adj.* [*træmpul*, Saxon.]
1. Pregnant; prolific.

2. Brimful.
TE'EMER. *n. f.* [*from teem*.] One that brings young.

TE'EMLESS. *adj.* [*from teem*.] Unfruitful; not prolific.
Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of death,
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth. *Dryden.*

TEEN. *n. f.* [*teinan*, Saxon, to kindle; *tenon*, Flemish, to vex;
teonan, Saxon, injuries.] Sorrow; grief.

Arrived there
That barehead knight, for dread and doleful *teen*
Would fain have fled, ne durst approachen near. *Fa. Qu.*

Fry not in heartless grief and doleful *teen*.
My heart bleeds *Shakespeare.*

To think o' th' *teens* that I have turn'd you to.
Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*. *Shak.*

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To TEEN. *v. a.* [*from teinan*, to kindle, Saxon.] To excite;
to provoke to do a thing. *Spenser.*

TEENS. *n. f.* [*from teen* for *ten*.] The years reckoned by the
termination *teen*; as, thirteen, fourteen.

Our author would excuse these youthful scenes;
Begotten at his entrance, in his *teens*;
Some childish fancies may approve the toy,
Some like the muse the more for being a boy. *Granville.*

TEETH, the plural of *tooth*.
Who can open the doors of his face? his *teeth* are terrible
to be relaxed by softening ointment. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

TE'GUMENT. *n. f.* [*tegumentum*, Latin.] Cover; the outward
part. This word is seldom used but in anatomy or physics.

Clip and trim those tender fringes in the fashion of beard,
or other hairy *teguments*. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

Proceed by section, dividing the skin, and separating the
teguments. *Wise's Surgery.*

In the nutmeg another *tegument* is the mace between the
green pericarpium and the hard shell. *Ray on the Creation.*

To TEH-HE. *v. n.* [*a cant word made from the found*.] To
laugh with a loud and more insolent kind of cackination;
to titter.

They laugh'd and *teh-he'd* with derision,
To see them take your deposition. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

TEIL tree. *n. f.* [*tilia*, Latin.] The fame with linden or lime
tree: which see.

A *teiltree* and an oak have their substance in them when
they cast their leaves. *Isa. vi. 13.*

TEINT. *n. f.* [*teinte*, French.] Colour; touch of the pencil.
Glazed colours have a vivacity which can never be imita-
ted by the most brilliant colours, because the different *teints*
are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another. *Dryd.*

TE'LARY. *adj.* [*tela*, a web, Lat.] Spinning webs.
The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the
web, is commonly made lateral, and regarding the horizon;
although we shall commonly find it downward, and their
heads respecting the center. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. v.*

TELESCOPE. *n. f.* [*telescope*, Fr. *tréscope* and *σκοπεῖν*.] A
long gla's by which distant objects are viewed.

The *telescope* discovers to us distant wonders in the hea-
vens, and shows the milky way, and the bright cloudy spots,
in a very dark sky, to be a collection of little stars. *Watts.*

TELESCOPICAL. *adj.* [*from telescope*.] Belonging to a tele-
scope; seeing at a distance.

To TELL. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. told. [*tellan*, Saxon;
taellen, tellen, Dutch; *talen*, Danish.]

1. To utter; to express; to speak.
I will not eat till I have told mine errand. *Gen. xxiv. 33.*
Thy message which might die in telling wound,
And in performing end us. *Milton.*

2. To relate; to rehearse; to speak.
I will declare what wife men have told from their fathers,
and have not hid. *Job xv. 18.*

When Gideon heard the telling of the dream, and the in-
terpretation, he worshipped. *Judg. vii. 13.*

He longer will delay to hear thee tell
His generation. *Milton.*

You must know; but break, O break my heart,
Before I tell my fatal story out,
Th' usurper of my throne is my wife! *Dryden.*

The rest are vanish'd, none repaid the gate,
And not a man appears to tell their fate. *Pope's Odyssey.*

3. To teach; to inform.
He gently ask'd where all the people be,
Which in that stately building wont to dwell,
Who answer'd him full soft, he could not tell. *Fa. Qu.*

I told him of myself; which was as much
As to have ask'd him pardon. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Tell me now, what lady is the fame,
To whom you swore a secret pilgrimage,
That you to day promis'd to tell me of. *Shakespeare.*

The fourth part of a shekel of silver will I give to the man
of God to tell us our way. *1 Sam. ix. 8.*

Saint Paul telleth us, we must needs be subject not only
for fear, but also for conscience sake. *Bishop Sanderfon.*

Tell me how may I know him, how adore. *Milton.*

4. To discover; to betray.
They will tell it to the inhabitants. *Num. xiv. 14.*

5. To count; to number.
Here lies the learned Savile's heir,
So early wife, and lasting fair;
That none, except her years they told,
Thought her a child, or thought her old. *Waller.*

Numerous fails the fearful only tell;
Courage from hearts, and not from numbers grows. *Dryd.*
A child can tell twenty before he has any idea of infinite. *Locke.*

She doubts if two and two make four,
Though she has told them ten times o'er. *Prior.*

TEM

6. To make excuses. A low word.
Tush, never tell me, I take it much unkindly,
That thou, Iago, who hast had my purse,
As if the strings were thine, should't know of this. *Shak.*

To TELL. *v. n.*
1. To give an account; to make report.
I will compass thine altar, O Lord, that I may publish
with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all thy wondrous
works. *Psal. xxvi. 7.*

Ye that live and move, fair creatures tell,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here? *Milton.*

2. To TELL on. To inform of. A doubtful phrase.
David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tid-
ings to Gath, saying, lest they should tell on us, saying, so
did David. *1 Sam. xxvii. 11.*

TE'LLTALE. *n. f.* [*tell* and *tale*.] One who gives malicious in-
formation; one who carries officious intelligence.

You speak to Calca, and to such a man
That is no fleering *telltale*. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*

What shall these papers lie like *telltales* here? *Shakespeare.*
Let not the heav'n's hear these *telltale* women

Rail on the Lord's anointed. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis done; report displays her *telltale* wings,
And to each ear the news and tidings brings. *Fairfax.*

And to the *telltale* sun descry
Our conceal'd solemnity. *Milton.*

Eurydice and he are prisoners here,
But will not long be so: this *telltale* ghost
Perhaps will clear them both. *Dryden and Lee.*

A *telltale* out of school
Is of all wits the greatest fool. *Swift.*

TE'LLER. *n. f.* [*from tell*.]
1. One who tells or relates.

2. One who numbers; a numberer.

3. A teller is an officer of the exchequer, of which there are
four in number: their business is to receive all monies due to
the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him
therewith: they also pay all persons any money payable to
them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the re-
ceipt: they also make books of receipts and payments, which
they deliver the lord treasurer. *Cowley.*

TEMERARIOUS. *adj.* [*temeraire*, Fr. *temerarius*, Lat.]
1. Rash; heady.

Resolution without foresight is but a *temerarious* folly; and
the consequences of things are the first point to be taken into
consideration. *L'Estrange.*

2. Careless; heedless.
Should he find upon one single sheet of parchment, an
oration written full of profound sense, adorned with elegant
phrase, the wit of man could not persuade him that this was
done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen. *Ray.*

TEMERITY. *n. f.* [*temeritas*, Latin.] Rashness; unreasonable
contempt of danger.

The figures are bold even to temerity. *Cowley.*

To TEMPER. *v. a.* [*tempero*, Lat. *temperer*, Fr.]
1. To mix so as that one part qualifies the other.

I shall temper so
Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most
Them fully satisfy'd, and Thee appease. *Milton.*

2. To compound; to form by mixture.
If you could find out but a man
To bear a poison, I would temper it;
That Romeo should upon receipt thereof
Soon sleep in quiet. *Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet.*

3. To mingle.
Prepare the sixth part of an ephah and the third part of an
hin of oil, to temper with the fine flour. *Ezek. xvi. 14.*

The good old knight, with a mixture of the father and
master of the family, *temper'd* the inquiries after his own af-
fairs with kind questions relating to themselves. *Addison.*

4. To beat together to a proper consistence.
Th' uncivil kerns of Ireland are in arms,
And temper clay with blood of Englishmen. *Shakespeare.*

The potter *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel
with much labour. *Wisd. xv. 7.*

5. To accommodate; to modify.
Thy sustenance serving to the appetite of the eater, *tem-
pered* itself to every man's liking. *Wisd. xvi. 21.*

These soft fires with kindly heat
Of various influence foment and warm,
Temper or nourish. *Milton.*

6. To soften; to mollify; to alluage; to sooth; to calm.
Solon, in his laws to the Athenians, laboured to *tem-
per* their warlike courages with sweet delights of learning and
sciences: so that as much as the one excelled in arms, the
other excelled in knowledge. *Spenser on Ireland.*

With this she wons to temper angry Jove,
When all the gods he threatens with thund'ring dart. *Spens.*

Now will I to that old Andronicus,
And temper him with all the art I have. *Shakespeare.*

Woman! Nature made thee
To temper man; we had been brutes without you. *Orway.*

7. To